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NO. 32.

PEACE ENVOYS MEET AS FRIENDS

First Conference of the Kind Ever Held On the American Continent

INTRODUCTION BY OUR PRESIDENT

Ceremony Unique in History Takes Place on the Mayflower Off Oyster Bay and the President's Success in Avoiding Questions of Precedence Makes All Smooth—Japanese Arrived First and Were Presented. Awaiting the Russians in the Cabin—Tiny Komura and Giant Witte Shake Hands When Presented.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Special.—History was made Saturday in Oyster Bay. Russians and Japanese clasped hands and greeted one another with all outward evidence of cordiality, and for the first time since nations began to have relations one with another, an Executive of great power received the envoys of two belligerent countries on a mission of peace. President Roosevelt, chief of the United States and their people, extended formal greeting to the representatives of Russia and Japan, introduced the plenipotentiaries to one another, and entertained them at an elaborate luncheon, at which Russian and Japanese fraternized with one another as comrades rather than enemies.

PRESIDENT'S NOTABLE TOAST.

During the luncheon President Roosevelt proposed a notable toast, in which he expressed the earnest hope and prayer, in the interest not only of these two great powers, but of all civilized mankind, that a just and lasting peace may speedily be concluded between them.

The occasion was impressive. It was attended not by pomp and ceremony, but by a simplicity and frankness characteristic of the President and of the people of America.

Due honor was paid the distinguished guests of the President and of the country, and they were received with all the dignity to which their exalted rank entitled them.

The day was ideal. After the sun burned away the haze of early morning, the weather was glorious. A brisk breeze just tipped the waves of Long Island Sound with silver, tempering, at the same time, the heat of the sun's rays.

CHIEF ENVOYS SHAKE HANDS.

It was a notable scene as the diminutive Baron Komura shook hands with the giant Witte at the instance of the President of the United States.

The greetings of the members of the two special missions were distinctly formal, but not the slightest suggestion of enmity was shown on either side. Neither by word nor by action did they indicate, even by direction, anything but the utmost cordiality.

Careful to avoid any strain, President Roosevelt, as soon as possible after the introductions, suggested that the party proceed to the main saloon, where luncheon was in waiting. The president himself, the party followed in order by Mr. Witte, Baron Komura, Ambassador Rosen and Minister Takahira. Even the formation of this little procession involved a delicate diplomatic problem, but it was agreed that the President solved it admirably.

FOES LIKE FRIENDS.

Although the luncheon was served with the other guests standing, the President escorted the four envoys to chairs in one corner of the saloon, and in half a minute, through tact and delicacy, the whole party was engaged in

animated conversation over their dishes. The conversation was generally in French, as Mr. Witte speaks very little English. Baron Rosen and Baron Komura chatted as if they had been life-long friends and Minister Takahira, at one time particularly communicative, entered into the conversation with zest and interest.

Before the luncheon had proceeded far in order, Roosevelt rose from his chair, and turning to the assembly, raised his hand for silence. In an instant there was a hush. Bowing to the envoys, President Roosevelt said:

ENVOYS APPROVE TOAST.

"Gentlemen: I propose a toast to which there will be no answer and to which I have the honor to ask you to drink in silence, standing. I drink to the welfare and prosperity of the sovereigns and the people of the two great nations whose representatives have met one another on this ship. It is my most earnest hope and prayer, in the interest not only of these two great powers, but of all civilized mankind, that a just and lasting peace may speedily be concluded between them."

The toast was drunk, as the President requested, in profound silence; but in the hum of conversation which followed little was heard but enthusiastic comment upon the character of the President's expression. Mr. Witte and Baron Komura both cordially thanked him.

ONLY WITTE ARRIVED.

Envoys Tardy in Reaching Portsmouth, N. H. For Conference.

Portsmouth, N. H., Special.—There was great disappointment in this city Monday over the delay in the arrival of the Russian and Japanese peace envoys. The news of the postponement of the function had not reached many of the citizens of Portsmouth and its environs. Consequently, this section of Portsmouth was astir early, and by 8 o'clock every electric line from the country was bringing many sight-seers. When the fact of the postponement became generally known there were many expressions of disappointment, but upon the circulation of rumors of the possible arrival of the ships most of the crowd decided to have a holiday anyway. The operators in the wireless station had a very busy day trying to pick up the Dolphin which has the Japanese envoys on board.

Monday night an answer to the numerous calls was received stating that at dark the Dolphin was off Cape Cod 75 miles away. She was steaming slowly, and those on board thought the cruiser would reach the harbor about 9 o'clock. Mr. Witte arrived in this city Monday night from Boston at 11:15 o'clock, coming in a special car attached to the Dolphin. But Harbor Express. He was enabled to avoid a crowd of several hundred people assembled at the railroad station through the train stopping at a crossing about a quarter of a mile from the depot. Mr. Witte was taken to the Wentworth in an automobile.

Cheered by Russian Jews.

Boston, Special.—Mr. Witte, the senior Russian plenipotentiary, took an automobile ride about the city and visited Harvard University and Magnolia, the summer home of the Russian emigrants. Mr. Witte left for Portsmouth at 9:45. Before the train left, about a hundred former residents of Russia, many of them Hebrews, assembled near Mr. Witte's car and cheered him. The envoy appeared on the rear platform and spoke to them in a conversational way for several minutes. He asked his hearers how they liked America and whether they preferred this country to Russia. Several of the audience replied that they liked America better, as there were more opportunities for advancement. At the conclusion of Mr. Witte's informal remarks the crowd cheered him, which he acknowledged by removing his hat. As the train pulled out one of the Hebrews shouted: "Give freedom to the Jews."

NORTH CAROLINA CROP BULLETIN

Conditions For Past Week as Given Out by the Department.

The North Carolina section of the climate and crop service of the department of agriculture, issues the following official bulletin for the past week:

The weather during the past week has in general been very dry. The temperature has been high and above the normal. The week has been characterized by hot days and cool nights. This dry warm weather has aided in the harvesting of hay to a great extent and indeed all outside work has been pushed as rapidly as possible. Some rains have been reported, but the only unfavorable conditions resulting therefrom are in the eastern part of the State in the lowlands. In the central and western districts rain is needed badly, although in the west part of the district on account of too much rain, the crops are again becoming weedy. All crops are now suffering for the want of rain, but corn is most affected.

The farmers in some sections are beginning to pull fodder. In a great many sections corn is reported to be not so good as was expected. In some sections a good crop will be harvested, in others about one-half a crop, while some correspondents report a very poor crop. Some corn is reported to be spotted. In some sections it has been too wet for corn to ear well. Tobacco is generally reported as doing well. It is ripening fast in the central portion of the State while in the east the crop does not seem to be as good as that of cotton. Some tobacco is badly diseased and is speckling, due to too much rain in the past. Also some tobacco is burning badly. Cotton in the west and central districts appears to be doing well, although in some sections red rust is appearing, and it is shedding some. Rice is attacking cotton, due to the cool weather. A hail storm on July 30th damaged some cotton in the west, and the cotton in some sections in the west is not fruiting well. In the east and central districts the cotton is shedding in some sections and turning yellow. Only one-half a crop will be realized in some parts. Sweet potatoes are reported as doing fine. Irish potatoes are now being planted. Turnips are being sown, and where already planted are doing well. Hay is generally reported as being harvested, but in some parts of the west it was too wet to save. Tomatoes, cucumbers, watermelon, cantaloupes are doing well. Wheat is being thrashed, and a great many reports of a poor crop. Apples and peaches are shedding in some sections; the apple crop will not be good. Peanuts are generally reported as doing well.

Rains Reported: Raleigh Trace, Lumberton Trace, Weldon 0.01.

Ladies in Burning Launch.

Newbern, Special.—A party of ladies had a narrow escape from death by drowning here Saturday. They were on a pleasure trip in a gasoline launch and were going to Wilkinson's Point, on the Neuse river. They were Mrs. William Taar, Mrs. Frank Duffy, Misses Adelaide, Irene and Thelma Peck, Nettie Fowler and her niece, Carol Daniels. Dr. Ward was the only man on board. The cause of the accident was the striking of a match by Dr. Ward to light his cigar. Throwing the match down in the bottom of the boat, it ignited the gasoline, and the whole boat was immediately ablaze. Dr. Ward shouted to them all to jump and four ladies obeyed. Mrs. Haar and the Misses Peck. The cork cushions were thrown to the ladies to keep them afloat, which they used. Miss Adelaide Peck nearly drowned, but the others in the water suffered no particular danger, being rescued shortly. Mrs. Duffy, Miss Fowler and her little girl, Carol Daniels, remained in the boat. The little girl was badly burned on one limb.

Crop Expert Named.

Washington, Special.—P. L. Hutchins, formerly Chief Chemist of the State Board of Agriculture of Louisiana, who is regarded as an expert in cotton statistics, has been appointed by Secretary Wilson to the position of traveling inspector of the Agricultural Department in the cotton districts, with the understanding that he will perform duty on the cotton crop estimating board when called upon to do so. It is understood that Assistant Secretary Hay will not continue permanently to give personal attention to the work of the Statistical Bureau, but a successor to Mr. Hyde soon will be appointed. It is the intention to continue the crop estimating board, but not to maintain the same membership constantly.

Alex. N. Bell Dead.

Washington, Special.—Alexander Melville Bell, brother of Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, died at the home of the latter in the 8th year of his age from pneumonia, following an operation for diabetes performed last Tuesday. He was born in Scotland, a son of Alexander Bell, and was one of the three children of the inventor of the telephone. He was a student of the University of Michigan, and was engaged in the study of the art of instructing the deaf and dumb in methods of communication.

Ambassador Conger Coming.

Mexico City, Special.—American Ambassador Conger and family left Friday night for the United States, the ambassador having two months' leave of absence. He will go directly to Washington, and it is surmised he will be consulted on the Chinese question, especially on the boycott. The ambassador was seven years at the Chinese court before coming to Mexico, and is thoroughly informed on business questions involved in the present situation of commercial hostility on the part of the Chinese merchants.

Salvation Army Girl Goes to Pen.

Chicago, Special.—Inga Hanson, the former Salvation Army girl, convicted of perjury in connection with a personal injury suit brought by her against the Chicago City Railway, was taken to the penitentiary at Joliet to begin an indeterminate sentence. Since her trial several months ago, Miss Hanson has been confined in the Cook county jail hospital, claiming to be still suffering from the effects of a paralytic stroke resulting from her injuries.

HEAVY LOSS BY FIRE

\$400,000 Worth of Property Swept Away in a Few Moments

ACRES OF FLAMES FOR AWHILE

Fire Starting in an Old Wooden Ferry Boat, Swept the Docks in the Vicinity and For Three Quarters of an Hour Threatened All Lower Hoboken—Lackawanna Railroad's Terminals Speedily Wiped Out and Two Large Ferry Boats Ruined.

New York, Special.—Inside of three-quarters of an hour late Tuesday night, fire swept away the Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company's terminal in Hoboken, seized two ferry boats and practically ruined them, and for half an hour threatened the rest of the water front in the vicinity, including the Hamburg American and North German Lloyd steamship docks, at which several big ships were lying. The loss to property is estimated at between \$400,000 and \$500,000. So far as known, no lives were lost.

For over an hour, huge tongues of flames leaped from the wooden structures on the Lackawanna docks, lighting the New Jersey and New York water front. For a time it threatened a loss greater than that of the big dock fire of several years ago, when the North German Lloyd piers were destroyed with a great loss of life.

Blazing ferry boats, cut from their docks, floating in the river, wandering fire ships, which for a time endangered shipping.

BEGAN ON OLD WOODEN BOAT.

The fire started on an old wooden ferry boat and swept by a northerly breeze, communicated with the ferry house, spread to the main building of the Lackawanna and then to the Duke's House, a famous Hoboken hotel. The hotel, a frame structure and was a ready prey for the flames. By this time the flames were spreading in all directions, utterly beyond the control of the first fire-fighters who had responded to the alarm. Following the hotel, the structure of the Public Service Corporation—the street car operating company, of Hoboken, Jersey City and near-by places—went down before the flames. The big dock fire, which had been saved, and the big steamship piers had been saved.

600-FOOT TRAIN SHEDS SWIFT.

A remarkable feature of the great blaze was that inside of 20 minutes it started to spread upon the Lackawanna terminal and swept its 600 feet of train sheds, doom them. The flames started from an unknown cause on the old wooden ferry boat Hopalong, which had been in the hands of the firemen, which they were holding for 11 cents. Cotton mills in this section are supplied with cotton and they are rejoicing on account of the fact that they are getting remunerating prices for their product.

TEXTILE NOTES.

A Shelby special says: "During the month more than 3,000 bales of cotton, which was held by farmers in this county, have been sold at 10 and 10 1/2 cents, the sellers thereby realizing over \$100,000. Several hundred bales still remain in the hands of the farmers, which they are holding for 11 cents. Cotton mills in this section are supplied with cotton and they are rejoicing on account of the fact that they are getting remunerating prices for their product."

Two of the wealthiest men in Jackson, Tenn., are now negotiating for a big cotton mill there. They state that if the negotiations are successful it will have a capital of \$100,000, possibly more than that. Some \$25,000 of Jackson money will be put into it. The promoters are from a distance and a representative has been here in conference with the two Jackson financiers. The cotton mill will be like the big one in Trenton, to manufacture sheetings. It would employ a large force of hands. Five or ten acres of ground in a convenient location is necessary and the Jackson gentlemen interested are looking after that.

The Banna Cotton Mills.

Messrs. C. E. Graham and R. L. Graham of Greenville, S. C., referred to last week as having leased the Banna Cotton mills at Goldville, N. C., have ordered the new equipment they will add to that plant. This additional machinery will include 2500 spindles and cardroom machinery sufficient to take care of the new spindles.

A Washington, D. C., dispatch of recent date says:

"The officers of the cotton association are not a unit in the demand for the resignation of Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture. While Secretary Cheatham gave an interview Friday in support of the position taken by President Harvie Jordan, declaring that Secretary Wilson is incompetent and ought to be removed, Col. E. S. Peters, the vice president of the association, who is in Washington, made a public statement in defense of the Secretary of Agriculture in which he said: 'The cotton growers of the South have implicit confidence in him.'"

Textile Notes.

(Manufacturers' Record)

The Cora Cotton Mills of Kings Mountain, N. C., have declared a dividend of 6 per cent.

The Wisconsin Mills of Albemarle, N. C., has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

The Dilling Cotton Mills of Kings Mountain, N. C., has declared a dividend of 3 per cent.

TEXTILE NEWS OF INTEREST

Notes of Southern Cotton Mills and Other Manufacturing Enterprises.

The American Cotton Co.

The American Cotton Co. of Greensboro, N. C., which obtained its charter of incorporation several weeks ago, has effected permanent organization with S. N. Cone, president; Thomas Crabtree, secretary-treasurer, and J. H. Cutter, formerly with G. E. Dickinson of Savannah and latterly manager of Dickinson & Co., at Charlotte, general manager. The stockholders of the company include Messrs. W. E. Holt, Caesar Cone, J. L. Cone and Neil Emmen, all well known to the cotton-mill men and cotton factors throughout the South. It is stated that the company will transact a general cotton business, and expects to develop an extensive clientele in North and South Carolina. The capital stock has been placed at \$250,000.

The Dixie Mills Co.

The Dixie Mills Co. of Paducah, Ky., has been incorporated, with capital stock of \$100,000, by George C. Wallace, Robert B. Phillips and others. This corporation takes over the Alden Knitting Mills, which Mr. Wallace and his associates have been operating under lease. The plant has an equipment of 131 knitting machines and the complementary apparatus for the production of fine gauge cotton hosiery. Mr. Phillips has been elected president; Mr. Wallace, vice-president; T. L. Upton, secretary.

A \$200,000 Cotton-Rope Mill.

It is proposed to organize a company with capital stock of \$200,000 for the purpose of building a cotton mill at Spartanburg, S. C. The plan is to erect modern buildings and install all the latest machinery for manufacturing rope, twine and other similar goods from the waste to be obtained from cotton yarn and cloth mills in the Spartanburg district. Peter H. Carr, a well known cotton mill operator, Taunton, Mass., is interested in the enterprise, but no further details are ready for publication at this time.

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NORTH STATE NEWS

Many Newsy Items Gathered From all Sections.

Charlotte Cotton Market.

These figures represent prices paid to wagons:

| | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Strict good middling | 10 1/2 |
| Good middling | 10 1/4 |
| Strict middling | 10 1/2 |
| Middling | 10 1/4 |
| Tinges | 8 1/2 to 9 1/4 |
| Stains | 7 to 8 1/4 |

General Cotton Market.

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Galveston quiet | 10 1/4 |
| New Orleans | 10 1/4 |
| New Orleans quiet | 10 1/4 |
| Mobile, firm | 10 1/2 |
| Norfolk, nominal | 10 1/2 |
| New York, quiet | 11 |
| Boston, quiet | 11 |
| Philadelphia, steady | 11 1/2 |
| Houston, steady | 10 1/2 |
| Augusta, steady | 10 1/2 |
| Memphis, quiet | 10 1/2 |
| St. Louis, quiet | 10 1/2 |
| Louisville, firm | 10 1/2 |

DISEASES IN THE STATE.

Typhoid Fever in Fifty-one Counties and Smallpox in Sixteen.

The Bulletin of the North Carolina State Board of Health for July with reports from 95 counties report measles in 20 whooping cough in 23, diphtheria in 7, typhoid fever in 51, malarial fever in 8, pernicious malarial fever in 3, bowel disease in 24, smallpox in 16. Scotland is credited with mumps, Davidson and Nash with pneumonia, Pasquotank with varicella.

The counties and the number of cases of smallpox in each are: Brunswick, 1; Burke, 3; Catawba, 2; Craven, 5; Cumberland, 4; Hyde, 5; Montgomery, 1; New Hanover, 8; Northampton, 1; Pasquotank, Robeson, 10; Union, 10; Washington, only one case in June 25 others left unreported from May—16 counties. In typhoid fever Harnett leads with 23, Iredell has 22, Union 20, the other counties in the 51 having three to fifteen cases each.

No diseases reported from Buncombe, Carteret, Johnston, Polk, Wilkes and Yadkin and no reports were received from Ashe, Beaufort, Caswell, Chatham, Chowan, Clay, Columbus, Franklin, Graham, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Macon, Martin, Mitchell, Moore, Pamlico, Pender, Perquimans, Stanly, Swain and Wayne.

A Great Railway Project.

The Appalachian Inter-urban Railroad Company, of Hendersonville, has a great project, which, if successfully managed and developed, will connect many of the more important points in Western North Carolina by trolley lines. Henderson county will vote next Tuesday on a bond issue of \$50,000, and it is expected to carry by a large majority, as the road would pass through the very best part of the county. Later in the month Polk county will vote on bonds for the same purpose. An effort for \$100,000 from Polk township, is being made. Avery's Creek township, in Buncombe, will vote on \$5,000. This scheme, which is of tremendous proportions, is being pushed by well-known business men of the mountain region through which the road would pass. The officers of the company are: W. A. Smith, president; F. M. Stearns, vice-president; J. W. Wofford, secretary; J. Williams, treasurer, and R. C. Clark, H. G. Ewart, W. F. Edwards, W. A. Garland and J. L. Orr, members of the executive committee. With Hendersonville as a central point it is proposed to run the following lines: One to Asheville, by Fletcher with a spur line to Fairview, and another line by Mills river with spur line to Davidson river, Brevard, Toxaway and Sapphire and from Asheville a line would be run to Waynesville; a line from Hendersonville to Greenville, S. C. and parallel lines to Chimney Rock, with a loop from there, taking in Columbus, Spartanburg, Gaffney, Caroleen, Rutherfordton and returning to Chimney Rock.

Incorporations.

The Mount Olive Gin and Manufacturing Company, of Mt. Olive, with \$2,000 authorized and \$25 paid in capital stock, was chartered last week. The incorporators are: W. F. Martin, D. R. Penny, and Lovett Lee, all of Mt. Olive.

The Daniels-Hahn Horse and Mule Company of New Bern, with \$50,000 authorized and \$20,000 subscribed capital stock, was chartered. The incorporators are: L. G. Daniels, Fred M. Hahn, and A. D. Ward, all of New Bern.

The Gazette-Messenger Publishing Company, of Washington was chartered last week to publish the Gazette-Messenger, the capital being \$25,000 authorized. J. C. Rodman, J. L. Warren and Julius D. Grimes are the directors.

Prof. W. A. Withers, of the A. and M. College, Raleigh, has been appointed State Statistical Agent of the Department of Agriculture for North Carolina. Prof. Withers held this position for several years, until about two years ago, when he was displaced.

Telegraphers' Strike

St. Paul, Minn., Special.—At the end of the fourth day of the telegraphers' strike on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railroads, officers of both railroads declare that the strike is all but a closed incident, and that more than 80 per cent. of the stations on the Northern Pacific and 70 per cent. on the Great Northern are now supplied with agents. Officers of the Telegraphers' Union assert that the strike has not fairly begun.

E. P. HOWELL DEAD

Popular and Useful Georgian Passes From Labor to Reward

A LEADER OF SOUTHERN PROGRESS

One of the Most Potent Factors in Up-Building Georgia and Its Present Capital After the Civil War Dies of Carbuncle Complicated With Diabetes at the Age of 66—Confederate Soldier, Lawyer, Publisher of the Atlanta Constitution, Director in Every New Railroad Built Into the City, Fosterer of Expositions, and Recently Mayor of Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—Capt. Evan P. Howell, long prominently identified with Southern journalism, died at noon Sunday, after an illness of three weeks, brought in by a carbuncle complicated with diabetes.

Captain Howell was born December 10, 1839 in Milton county, Ga. He was a gallant Confederate soldier, entering the service as a member of the First Georgia Regiment, later commanding Howell's Battery of Artillery during practically the whole of the war.

After the surrender he settled in Atlanta, taking up the practice of the law. He was one of the most potent factors in rebuilding this city and in the development of the State from the devastation of the war. As a young lawyer he served as Solicitor General during the stormy days of the reconstruction period, when to his services was largely due to suppression of the lawlessness then so rife. In 1876 he bought the Atlanta Constitution with Henry W. Grady and William H. Hearst. He retained control of this newspaper until 1897, when he retired, and since then has not been in active business.

Captain Howell has been prominently identified with the Democratic party ever since the war, and has been delegate-at-large from this State to several of the national conventions and a prominent figure in each. He served as member of both branches of the State Legislature some years ago, but held no other political office save that of mayor of Atlanta, for which he was nominated during his absence from the community. His term of service to this office ended last year.

He has been prominently identified with every movement for the development of this city and section, notably with the first Cotton Exposition in 1882, which opened the eyes of the country to the South's industrial progress and with all the later expositions. He has been a director in every new railroad built into Atlanta since the war. He was a member of the commission which built Georgia's capital and which performed the feat of completing its works within the original appropriation and turning back into the Treasury a surplus. Captain Howell was tendered a place in the diplomatic service by President Cleveland, but declined it. He served by appointment of President McKinley upon the commission to investigate the conduct of the war with Spain. His wife, who was Miss Julia Erwin, the mother of his children, died in 1891, leaving him three children, one of whom, now Editor Clark Howell.

Run Down After Shooting Six.

Little Rock, Ark., Special.—A special to The Gazette, from Lewisville, Ark., says:

After killing two persons, seriously and probably fatally shooting two others, one a woman, and being shot by a posse of men, the Kinney, a desperate negro, was killed in a river bottom at Doella, six miles south of Lewisville, at noon Friday, after a hot fight with a posse of citizens that had surrounded him. His bloody record for 24 hours is: August 2 (morning), killed a negro at Stamps; August 2 (afternoon), killed E. R. Ferguson, claim agent of the Louisiana & Arkansas Railroad, a member of a posse, three miles from Stamps; August 3 (3 a. m.), seriously shot Mrs. Stewart, of Greensboro, Texas, and her husband; August 3 (noon), shot Alvin Barham through the neck, and shot a finger off one of C. F. Nash's hands.

Electrocuted in Chester.

Chester, S. C., Special.—Jno. M. Weir, a fireman on the Southern Railway, was instantly killed by an electrical current received from a wire rope used for lowering and raising the arc light, attached to a post at the corner of Valley and Gadsden streets, Saturday night about 9:00 o'clock. Weir and a number of friends had been discussing the death of Bradshaw in Charlotte, and he went out to the post and had a similar experience. The accident occurred shortly after a big rain and the post was highly charged with electricity. Weir was about 21 years of age and was unmarried.

No Trains in or Out of Shreveport.

Shreveport, La., Special.—Shreveport is effectively bottled up. Word was received at the local offices of the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Railroad, the only road remaining open, that the two remaining trains on that line had been cancelled from tonight. This leaves this city without either passenger or freight communication with the outside world. No mail is being received and none sent out.

Telegraphers' Strike

St. Paul, Minn., Special.—At the end of the fourth day of the telegraphers' strike on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railroads, officers of both railroads declare that the strike is all but a closed incident, and that more than 80 per cent. of the stations on the Northern Pacific and 70 per cent. on the Great Northern are now supplied with agents. Officers of the Telegraphers' Union assert that the strike has not fairly begun.

Engineers Elect Officers.

Louisville, Ky., Special.—The National Association of Stationary Engineers Friday elected the following officers: President, R. D. Tomlinson, Milwaukee; vice-president, Theodore N. Kelsey, Lowell, Mass.; secretary, F. W. Raven, Chicago; treasurer, Hugh Renford, Cincinnati. The next convention of the association will be held in Philadelphia.

Three Murderers Hanged.

Nigger Murderers Hanged. Kila, Helena, Ark., Special.—Tom Wilson, slayer of his brother, and Will Robertson, wife murderer, paid the penalty for their crimes on the scaffold in this city. Both men were negroes and both met death with perfect composure, declaring that they were ready to go. Robertson's neck was broken. Wilson died of strangulation.

Canto, Miss., Special.—Bob Jones, a negro wife murderer, was hanged in the jail here.

Japanese Forces Over 400,000.

Lidlapud, Manchuria, By Cable.—The Japanese have concentrated in Manchuria, in front of the Russian armies 430,000 infantry, with 1,600 cannon. This is exclusive of the detachment of General Hasegawa, commander of the forces in Korea, and a special detachment, the destination of which is not known. The weather is good and the roads are drying up.

New Naval Commander.

Washington, Special.—Captain S. W. Very has been ordered by the Navy Department to duty as commandant of the naval stations at Port Royal and Charleston, S. C., also as commandant of the sixth naval district. The order is effective September 1. He will relieve Rear Admiral E. S. Prime, who recently was placed on the retired list.

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THE DISPENSARY IN POLITICS.

The following comment on the South Carolina dispensary system is from a recent issue of the Raleigh Evening Times (democratic).

There is a big fight in progress against the liquor dispensary system in South Carolina and the question promises to figure largely in the election of a United States Senator and to exercise a wide influence in the politics of that State generally in the next campaign.

Senator Tillman, the champion of the dispensary in the days when it was first foisted upon the people and its unfeeling defender in all the years that have followed, has been forced to admit in a public speech within the last few days that there is corruption in the management of the now unpopular institution. The opponents of the dispensary present a picture of rottenness that is both disgusting and criminal and that makes plain to the non-resident unfamiliar with the conditions why the good people in a large number of the counties are now endeavoring so earnestly to overthrow it and substitute prohibition for the dispensary.

With all this fraud and corruption staring them in the face, the democratic machine in this State are striving to establish a State dispensary system in North Carolina.

The temperance forces in this State started out for prohibition, but the democratic machine saw that prohibition would hurt their party.

So the leaders of the old machine went into the meetings of the temperance forces and told them they were their friends and let them (the democratic machine) fight their battles for them. As soon as they had made the capture they told the temperance forces that the dispensary was the best thing for the present, and consequently several dispensaries have been established in this State.

But the Simmons machine is not interested in temperance, for temperance sake, they simply want dispensaries, as recruiting stations for the Democratic party, and finally they want a state dispensary system as an annex to their party.

The dispensary system is reeking with fraud and corruption in South Carolina. Could we expect it to be any better in North Carolina under Democratic good government? Are the leaders of the Democratic party in North Carolina any better than the Democratic leaders in South Carolina?

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The representatives of Japan and Russia will meet in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to-day to arrange terms of peace in the Far East. The outlook is hardly as promising as it was when the conference was first agreed on, but the hope is still entertained that some working arrangement will be effected in the early days of the conference. The preliminary talk of the commission has resembled a game of bluff. It may be that both sides were endeavoring to learn beforehand the views of the other, that the minimum of demands and the maximum of concessions might be estimated.

The Russian government, as its purposes are understood by its envoys, is absolutely fixed in its determination not to pay an indemnity to Japan, except, perhaps, if that may be called an indemnity, a reasonable sum for the restoration of Russian political rights on Sakhalin Island. It is understood that while the Russians will positively decline to pay a price for the peace for which the world is hoping, they are willing to offer certain concessions. For example, Russia is likely to accept a proposal from her adversary that Port Arthur shall remain in Japan's possession and it is understood that she will give consideration to a demand that Vladivostok be dismantled. The situation being what it is, it might be well not to form any conclusions as to the success or failure of the conference until after several sessions of the commissioners.

While the Americans are hoping for peace, it might be well to men-

tion, what is thought to be a fact, that Great Britain and Germany are not so anxious for peace.

Great Britain is desirous that Russia shall be wasted by war until she ceases to be a danger to the empire, whose rear and middle east boundaries have been threatened for years by the power of Russia, and Germany, who seems to have the ear of the Czor, has nothing to gain by the conclusion of peace. It is not improbable that Germany has aimed more commercially by the war than all the other nations combined, by supplying munitions and food stuffs and for the article in the field

THE PENITENTIARY SELF-SUSTAINING.

It has been heard by some of the Democratic papers that the penitentiary force cleared over one hundred and twenty thousand dollars last year above expenses. One of these papers has suggested that twenty thousand of this amount be expended in the erection of a reformatory for young criminals, whereupon the Wilmington Messenger says:

"While we favor the reformatory idea, we would suggest that this extra sum be held so the penitentiary authorities will not have to borrow or ask for an appropriation in the near future because of discovery of a mistake in their calculations as to what profits the institution has made. We are always hearing about the prison being self-sustaining, but when the time comes for paying accounts instead of making figures as to profits the State has to come to the financial aid of the board."

It appears that the Democrats in Texas, as well as in North Carolina, have party pots that they have to pay out of the State's treasury for services rendered to the party. In this State during session of the last Legislature so many clerks and pages had been employed that they were actually in each others way. In Texas the Democrats have forty-four clerks at the capital to do the book-keeping, etc., while such states as Pennsylvania and Illinois find that twelve clerks are all that are necessary to do this work.

But possibly the Republican party in such states as Illinois and Pennsylvania are able to pay their party workers without drawing the money out of the State's treasury to pay them.

The manager of the Wilson dispensary weighs 337 pounds. Managing a dispensary seems to be very fattening. They all look on it as a good piece of pie.

An exchange says a wave of reform seems to be sweeping through the country. Never touched the Democratic party in this State.

Mr. Bryan Unconsciously Funny.

Washington Post.]

"Democratic Principles Are Popular," says Mr. Bryan, in the Commoner for August 4. He makes that declaration in big black letters as the title of his leading editorial. With characteristic obtuseness as to the humorous element in literature, Editor Bryan evidently sees nothing funny in making that loud and proud claim of popularity for the principles of a party that has had no proofs of popular regard for the last thirteen years, and very few indications of the existence of such a sentiment since the election of James Buchanan to the Presidency in 1865. That was forty-nine years ago. If Mr. Bryan, when facing an audience in a Chautauque assembly or a Democratic gathering, would point to the official returns of elections during those forty-nine years or even during the past thirteen years, and looking his hearers confidently in the face, remark, "You see, my fellow-citizens, that Democratic principles are popular," wouldn't he bring down the house? And it is proper to remind the eloquent and unintentionally amusing editor of the Commoner that he and his followers are estopped from pointing to either of the two elections of Cleveland as Democratic triumphs, or proofs that "Democratic principles are popular," for they are on record in repudiation of the Cleveland brand of Democracy. It is one of the strangest facts in Democracy's strange career that in 1866 its national leader and the national organization read out of the party the only so-called Democrat who has been installed in the Presidential office since the 4th of March, 1867. And that fact, which Col. Bryan ignores, renders more absurd, if possible, his claim that "Democratic principles are popular."

But, funny as that vain, preposterous boast is, Col. Bryan's attempt to prove it is even funnier. He declares that "there can be no doubt about the popularity of Democratic principles. That those principles are growing in popularity is not open to question." And, to establish that beyond any possible doubt

whatever, he says:

"Ask any admirer of President Roosevelt why he is popular and you will find that it is due to his advocacy, or supposed advocacy, of principles and policies that are Democratic. Nothing brought Mr. Roosevelt more applause during his first administration than his settlement of the anthracite coal strikes. And how did he settle it? By arbitration. Now, the Democratic platform of 1896 and 1900 demanded arbitration, while the Republican platform were silent on the subject. But it was not until there was great suffering and loss before proposing arbitration, at he did nothing to settle it. He secured a permanent arbitration board for the prevention of strikes. If he won popularity by a small application of Democratic policy, would he not be more popular if he had secured the establishment of a permanent arbitration board?"

So, then, according to Mr. Bryan, it is the duty of a President of the United States to settle serious disputes between labor and capital. That, however, is not President Roosevelt's conception of Presidential obligations. It was not as President that he interfered in the coal strike. He knew, and he was careful to let the country know, he realized that the President had no official connection with the trouble between the coal miners and the operators of the coal mines. In a great emergency, Mr. Roosevelt stepped out of the sphere of Executive duty or responsibility, and used, not the authority, but the prestige of the Presidency to remove calamitous conditions. There have been very serious labor troubles since that time, and the President has, in several instances, been requested to intervene; but he has refused, as he was bound to do. But Col. Bryan, looking back to Mr. Roosevelt's successful wrestling with the problem presented by a coal famine, calls it an "application of a Democratic policy." It is, however, nothing of the sort. While the Democrats are, of course, friendly to arbitration, as all good citizens are, there is nothing in their party's history, or the history of any other party, that shows friendliness for interference by the National Executive in order to bring pressure to bear on either capital or labor, and, by that pressure, put an end to a strike or a lockout.

DESTROYED ILLICIT DISTILLERY.

Raid by D. C. Downing and W. L. Martin. Prize broke up Church.

Raleigh Post.]

Deputy Revenue Collectors D. C. Downing and W. G. Martin, raided an illicit distillery near Pocomoke, in Granville County, Friday night, and captured a still in full blast. One white man and four negroes were there, but made their escape on the approach of the officers. They left behind a deck of cards with which they were evidently playing when they discovered the approach of the officers. The still was a seventy-gallon of fermenters holding about 1,600 gallons were destroyed. Two gallons of whiskey was seized.

The officers fastened the still and worm up behind their buggy and started for the railroad station with them. The road passed by the Polk Christian church and services were in progress. When the officers were seen passing with their prize the whole crowd, numbering probably 300 people, came out of the church to inspect the strange sight.

Two Dead in Well. Stifled by Fumes of Carbonic Acid Gas.

Wadesboro, N. C., Aug. 7.—George Cuthbertson and Charlie Covington, two colored men, who were engaged in digging a well on Mr. W. N. Pinkston's place, about two miles from Wadesboro, met their death to-day by going down into the well in which the air was found to be filled with carbonic acid gas. Cuthbertson went down into the well to go to digging, and all at once he was discovered to be motionless. Charles Covington then went down into the well to see what was the matter, but was dead almost by the time he got there. It was suspected that the air was loaded with carbonic acid gas, so an investigation was made and the well was found to be filled with the deadly poison for about ten feet from the bottom.

Stabbed His Wife Four Times and Fled.

Asheville, N. C., Aug. 8.—News of a bad affair reached here this morning from the Big Ivy section of Buncombe county, recounting the probable fatal stabbing at Barnardsville yesterday morning shortly before 3 o'clock of Mrs. C. C. Greenwood by her husband.

The victim of the fiendish assault was stabbed four times in the back and left for dead. The husband made his escape.

Mrs. Greenwood is his second wife. His first wife came near meeting such a fate at the hands of her husband and only saved herself from his attack with a razor by jumping through a window and seeking refuge at the home of a near by neighbor.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

Some Squibs of Interest We Have Taken With Our Pencil Pot and Shaver.

Washington city is not the only city where "graft" has come to light recently. Charlotte has become infested with the pest.—North Wilkesboro Journal.

Six drunk before the recorder Monday morning. All caused from eating too many stars, or rotten apples, Sunday. You know we have no whisky here. This is strictly a prohibition town.—Charlotte Peoples Paper.

Under Grover grafting was rampant and no charges of prosecutions were forthcoming, but under President Roosevelt not only charges and prosecutions are forthcoming, but the stripes in the pen are in evidence. Look at the difference: Republicanism and Justice. Democracy and Ruin.—Wilkesboro Journal.

About the "Leakage."

"The leakage which the Republicans want to stop is the leakage of those scandals and rotteness at Washington," remarks a little Democratic mouth organ. Now the fellow who thought up the remark proposes to measure Republican corn in a Democratic half bushel. He evidently had in mind the actions of the Democratic party in North Carolina in regard to the North Carolina Railroad, or perhaps its action in regard to the inhuman manner in which the State convicts were treated two years ago. A State Democratic administration didn't propose to have any "leakage" in either of these cases. When things got so rotten they smelled to high heaven and the people began to call for an investigation, how did the Democrats proceed? "Put none but Democrats on guard." That was their method. They acted upon the theory that the way to catch a Democratic thief is to put a Democratic watch-dog after him. Is that the way the Republicans at Washington proceed? Not much. Whom did President Roosevelt employ to help prosecute the Post Office grafters? Why did he step out of the Republican party to secure part of the legal talent to prosecute this case? Couldn't afford to be so narrow as the Democrats. He wanted a clean, thorough investigation of the case, and he knew the only way to do this was to make the investigation non-partisan. He didn't want to stop the "leakage." If he had, why didn't he select all his counsel from his party like the Democrats do when they proceed to probe corruption in their affairs? The administration at Washington regards a Republican thief as detrimental to the public interests as a Democratic thief, and it is not trying to protect the one and punish the other. And it is not trying to stop the "leakage." The Democrats would have us believe that all this graft and rotteness at Washington is of recent origin; that the whole party has turned thief and gone to grabbing everything in sight, that there is no honor in the capital city save the few Democrats who hold places under the civil service rule. The fact, however, is that the major part of this graft existed many years ago, even back to the days when Oscar Halpin's father was president. And some of the biggest graft scandals yet discovered are Democrats. The administration has only very recently "caught on" to this rottenness, and it is making a clean sweep just as fast as it can proceed. The promptness and vigor with which it is searching for Departmental rascality and graft and the rigorous punishment that is being dealt out to the guilty ones is raising the Republican party higher in the estimation of all honest people than anything it has ever done.

Whenever the Democrats appeal to the opposition party for assistance in investigating the graft and rotteness that reeks in their affairs, then and not till then does it become one of their mouth organs to insinuate that the Republicans desire to cover up and conceal graft, or that they desire to see the "leakage" of graft stopped.—Yellow-Jacket.

Home and Household Goods Destroyed by Fire.

Durham, N. C., August 5.—A few days ago the home of Wesley Oakley, living in Oak Grove township near the Wake county line, was destroyed by fire, and the members of the household had narrow escapes, getting out of the burning house in the dead hour of the night without saving one piece of clothing other than that worn while asleep.

New Orleans, Aug. 8.—The yellow fever record for to-day is sixty new cases and four deaths.

PUBLIC IS AROUSED.

The public is aroused to a knowledge of the curative merits of that great medicinal tonic, Electric Bitters, for sick stomach, liver and kidneys. Mary H. Walters, of 546 St. Clair Ave., Columbus, O., writes: "For several months, I was given up to die. I had fever and ague, my nerves were wrecked; I could not sleep, and my stomach was so weak from useless doctors' drugs that I could not eat. Soon after beginning to take Electric Bitters, I obtained relief, and in a short time I was entirely cured." Guaranteed at all drug stores; price 50c.

SEEKING BLACKBEARD'S TREASURE.

People Along the Pasquotank River Want Time in Search of Wealth.

The Elizabeth City Economist contains the following:

Reports from all along the banks of the Pasquotank river from C. W. Hollowell's farm to Albemarle Sound, tell of annoying trespasses of midnight hunters for buried treasure. For the past few weeks appearances have indicated that dozens of men are hunting for buried gold. Thousands of square feet of earth have been turned and "a hole big enough to sink an average dwelling house in has been dug by unknown parties on my farm," says Mr. C. W. Hollowell. The buried gold that the "money diggers" are going wild over is a fabulous fortune which the Pirate, Teach, who held high carnival of blood and plunder in this section early in the last century, is said to have buried somewhere on the banks of the Pasquotank. From many years after Teach met his tragic death at Ocracoke hundreds of people searched for his buried treasure, but not finding a sou they seemed to have stopped digging for it years ago. But it seems that renewed stories of the Croesus of the pirate have circulated recently and a new generation has taken up the hunt for Teach's plunder.

Hundreds of people in this city and county have implicit faith in the story that the spirit of Pirate Teach appears in the form of a ball of fire on Roanoke Island every dark night. Thousands at Nags Head have seen a ball of fire they claim is the dead Teach rise out of the marshes on the island, disappear and rise again at another point, this ball keeping watch over a portion of his buried gold. Scientists who would have it appear that this ball of fire is a combustion of gaseous matter arising from the bogs are laughed down.

Cotton Expert Appointed.

Washington, Aug. 7.—P. L. Huthins, formerly chief chemist of the State board of agriculture or Louisiana, who is regarded as an expert in cotton statistics, has been appointed by Secretary Wilson to the position of traveling inspector of the agricultural department in the cotton district, with the understanding that he will perform duty on the cotton crop estimating board when called upon to do so.

Neuralgia And Other Pain.

All pain in any disease is nerve pain, the result of a turbulent condition of the nerves. The stabbing, lacerating, darting, burning, agonizing pain that comes from the prominent nerve branches, or sensory nerves, is neuralgia, and is the "big brother" of all the other pains.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills rarely ever fail to relieve these pains by soothing these larger nerves, and restoring their tranquility.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills leave no bad after-effects, and are a reliable remedy for every kind of pain, such as headache, backache, stomachache, sciatica, rheumatism and neuralgia.

They also relieve Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Car-Sickness, and Distress after eating.

"For many years I have been a constant sufferer from neuralgia and headache, and have never been able to obtain any relief from various headache and neuralgia cures, until I tried Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. They always cure my headache in five minutes time." FRED E. SWINLEY, Cashier 1st Nat. Bank, Atkinson, Neb.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it fails he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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Itinerary of the trip is now being prepared which will give full details as to the rates, stopovers, hotel and points of interest. It will be one of the most complete trips of its kind ever arranged from this State and at very small cost. Those who join the party will be shown every attention over the entire trip which will consume between four and five weeks.

Write for booklet and information to Rev. Wm. Black, Davidson, N. C., or address O. H. S. GATTIS, Traveling Passenger Agent, RALEIGH, N. C.

The Pains Came After.

"Do you take pains with your eating?" asked the doctor. "No," sadly replied the dyspeptic; "the pains don't come till afterwards."

DO YOU WANT SOME WORK TO DO AT HOME?

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an advertisement of the Stringing Agency of the Golden Belt Mfg Co. This office is located in the Trade Building on Fayetteville street, this City. Those who would like pleasant employment at home, should call at the office of the Company and get some bags to string.

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